

Sri Yedugiri Sadananda Vardhini Sabha, Melkote; Lakshminarasimhaachar, Chamrajnagar Taluk; C. Srinivasa Rao, Chikmagalur Taluk; Timma Setty, Govindaraj Mudaliar, and Sabukar Davood Sab, Mudgere Taluk.

SUBJECT No. 151.

Compulsory education for the sons of constables and peons.

Mr. Rahgavachar, Advocate, Nanjangud Taluk.

SUBJECT No. 152.

School fees at concession rates.

Mr. S. R. Balakrishna Rao, B.A., LL.B., Shimoga Municipality.

SUBJECT No. 153.

Reduction of fees in Anglo-Vernacular Schools.

Messrs. Ramappa and Karigiriappa, Dodballapur Taluk.

SUBJECT No. 154.

Strength of the lower classes.

Mr. S. R. Balakrishna Rao, B.A., LL. B., Shimoga Municipality.

SUBJECT No. 155.

Rule regarding re-admission of failed candidates to schools.

Mr. Ramaswamiengar, Hassan Taluk.

elementary schools and Mr. Ramachar suggested the introduction of a scheme of compulsory primary education.

Reply of Government.—Now that primary education has been made free it may be necessary to follow it up with the introduction of compulsory education, and the latter may be tried as an experimental measure in a few selected places.

Summary of discussion.—It is requested that orders may be issued that sons of Police constables and of peons of other Departments should receive compulsory education between the ages of 5 and 10.

Reply of Government.—Noted.

Summary of discussion.—The concession shown in the case of Mahomedan boys of levying only half of the prescribed fees, may be extended to other poor and backward classes also, such as Kurubars, Rangares and others.

Reply of Government.—This is not practicable, but will be noted.

Summary of discussion.—The fees for forms 1 to 5 both in the Anglo-Vernacular Schools and High Schools are the same, while the establishment of the former is considerably smaller than that of the latter. Reduction of fees by half in the former will induce poor villagers to educate their children at least up to the Lower Secondary standard. The loss by reduction of fees will be compensated by a proportionate increase in the number of students.

Reply of Government.—Not necessary.

Summary of discussion.—The maximum strength of the primary classes may be fixed at about 15 boys. It is not possible for any teacher to instruct more than this number as he has to attend to each boy and teach him as a private teacher does.

Mr. M. Venkatakrishnaiya said that a teacher can teach a class of 20 to 25 students. Mr. Bhabha explained that a class of 30 to 35 is not too large for a teacher.

Reply of Government.—Noted.

Summary of discussion.—There is a circular requiring school-masters to report in time the re-admission of boys to the schools who have once failed in the Local Examinations. Owing to the failure of masters to report in time, the applications for examinations of candidates are rejected, thus causing hardship to students. The difficulty may be removed.

Reply of Government.—The question will be referred to the Inspector-General of Education for necessary action.